

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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*Latin America*

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CNEA CHIEF DISCUSSES NUCLEAR POLICY IN VIENNA

PY221241 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1618 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Vienna, 17 Sep (TELAM) -- Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), said in this capital that his country does not yet have the means to build nuclear submarines. Castro Madero, who is attending a nuclear energy international conference, said that Argentina supports disarmament and rejects the use of atomic energy for military purposes.

He explained that although Argentina carries out its nuclear activities under the IAEA, it has no plans to sign the nuclear arms nonproliferation treaty because it is discriminatory from the legal viewpoint.

He also announced that his country is going to deliver tomorrow to the IAEA governors council a draft for changing the safeguard statutes of this organization and a document dealing with ethical and moral problems on the use of atomic energy in the military field.

Admiral Castro Madero also reported that Argentina is self-sufficient in uranium and that because the United States refused to provide nuclear technology to his country, Argentina decided to enriched uranium in the Soviet Union.

He also said that despite the Argentine economic crisis, his country will not interrupt its current nuclear program in the construction of four nuclear plants by 1997.

APPROVAL OF AMNESTY LAW 'ONLY A POSSIBILITY'

PY230237 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Sep 82

[From the "60 Minutes" program]

[Text] We have received some concrete and categorical remarks made by Justice Minister Jaime Lucas Lennon in Resistencia. The minister said that there are no political prisoners. He then added: "There are only subversive prisoners."

The minister also discarded the approval of an amnesty law for the time being. He said that this is only a possibility and nothing more.

UBALDINI EMPHASIZES SOLIDARITY AT CGT RALLY

PY230120 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2315 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Sep (DYN) -- Saul Ubaldini, secretary general of the CGT-Brasil, today said in Plaza de Mayo that "with unity, solidarity and organization, democracy will be ours." He emphasized the discipline of the demonstrators at the rally who were called by the organization he heads. Ubaldini delivered a message through a megaphone while members of his organization held it on their shoulders.

The union leader said: "With the same loyalty which has been the basis of this rally, we want to thank you in the name of the CGT Executive Council for the discipline shown at this rally." He added: Just as we arrived peacefully, we are now going to again show our discipline because this is what the Argentine people want." He said: "We have justice, we have discipline. To those who said that we could not behave, we are saying that with unity, solidarity and organization, democracy will be ours."

He was interrupted several times during his speech by the chanting of the crowd. He said: "If they do not want to see the people, too bad for them." The CGT-Brasil leader said: "We came with conviction to Plaza de Mayo, a place where on other occasions the people also came to learn what it was all about."

In conclusion, he called on the people to disperse peacefully after singing the national anthem. Ubaldini was carried on the shoulders of his followers along Balcarce Street with an Argentine flag draped around his neck.

#### Presents Petition to Regime

PY222252 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2150 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Sep (NA) -- The CGT-Brasil today demanded from President Bignone a way to guarantee higher wages, the annulment of the laws restricting union activity, the return of the union headquarters to their legitimate officials and the annulment of the so-called institutional act of the reorganization process. This petition was delivered to Government House by Saul Ubaldini and other leaders this afternoon while the rally at Plaza de Mayo was taking place.

The document said that "there is a need to establish a system guaranteeing a real wage recovery for the workers." It also criticized the proposals made in this regard by the government because "they are handouts absorbed by rampant inflation."

The workers also demanded that ways be quickly implemented to allow the recovery of the productive sector and that the "Monetary principles" be abandoned.

Among other things, they also demanded the following: creation of temporary jobs to absorb unemployed people; the elimination of taxes for medical attention; a housing program for the poor, the freezing of rents on dwellings for low income sectors and on the price of medicine. They also requested the annulment of Decree No 9 prohibiting union activity in addition to other restrictive measures such as the current law on union association and social work.

The CGT-Brasil also declared that in addition to union normalization, "the union headquarters must be returned to their legitimate officials as a prior step for immediate internal elections."

After demanding the annulment of the institutional act, the union said that the matter of missing persons must be clarified and that those arrested at the disposal of the executive branch must be released.

The document says: "The armed forces, in honor of their institution, must once and for all clarify the military and political aspects of the conflict for the recovery of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and by means of its own regulations, identify and punish those who acted with irresponsibility and cowardness."

In conclusion, the organization requested that the matter of the foreign debt be clarified. It also recalled that "we, the Argentine workers, as we have done so many times in past years, reiterate our dedication to peace, but this peace requires justice in order to be effective and just," "requires justice."

The document was signed by Saul Ubaldini and Ricardo Perez.

#### Bignone's Pre-Rally Remarks

PY222005 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1713 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The government "will not repress" the rally to be held this afternoon at Plaza de Mayo, but "it will prevent any abuse or disturbance which may affect the rights and security of the rest of the citizenry." Those remarks were made by President Reynaldo Bignone at a cabinet meeting held today, according to an official report made public by Government House this afternoon. Moreover, the official report says that the president stated "that although the rally is, in general, the result of the beginning of what we understand as living in a democracy, as the country is doing now, purely social aspirations and their forms of expression must be distinguished from political and nonlabor actions."

Bignone also noted that the rally announced for today "will permit the citizenry to learn about the objectives and ends pursued by those who promote this type of action."

#### LABOR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON UNION ACTIVITIES

PY222155 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The Labor Ministry has issued an official communique expanding on the announcement that the presidency of the nation made yesterday with regard to various aspects of the labor unions' future activities.

For the purpose of stimulating the normalization process of the labor unions, commissions will be created in several of the labor unions that are currently intervened. These commissions will be made up of representatives of the interested intervened labor unions. The establishment of these commissions will be concluded within the next 60 days. The updating of current legislation will also be promoted so that a system of rules that will permit the labor unions to carry out their activities normally can be established.

The technical-consultative commissions that are provided for in the aforementioned decree will be created in October. This will be done with the participation of the representatives of the interested sectors, who will assist in establishing policies that will be implemented in the future concerning wages and employment.

As for the suggestions that were made by the International Labor Organization on updating some of the Argentine legislation rules, the labor organizations and experts will be asked to express their views for the purpose of drawing up a plan to update those rules.

A consultative commission comprised of representatives of the Ministries of Social Action and Labor and of representatives of the interested sectors will be created for the purpose of discussing the social policy subjects that are under the direction of those ministries.

#### FEDERAL PARTY DELEGATION MEETS WITH PRESIDENT

PY221627 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0155 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Sep (NA) -- The president of the Federal Party, Francisco Manrique, revealed tonight that President Reynaldo Bignone had "crudely explained" to him "everything that was going on around him regarding the rumors of a coup d'etat." Among other things, the members of the Federal Party asked the president to see that "the investigation into the P-2 lodge, reports of which fill the pages of the newspapers with muck, be carried through to its conclusion," Manrique said.

The delegation of the Federal Party that met with General Bignone at the presidential residence in Olivos tonight was headed by Manrique, who was accompanied by four of the party's leaders.

Manrique, on leaving the presidential residence, said that "We have requested that those who are guilty be found, that they be pointed out and that the government set an example so that this country can be made governable."

Regarding the rumors about an interruption of the democratic transition process, Manrique maintained that "We have observed a president who is sure of himself; in this respect, the president is firmly convinced that there is only one path: the country's institutionalization."

Regarding the electoral process, the politician said that "The current authorities should remain aloof, and in many cases this is not happening."

He then termed "disgraceful" the state of the services of the PAMI [Comprehensive Medical Assistance Plan]. He reminded the journalists that during his tenure as social welfare minister, he had created the PAMI.

He indicated that he had offered the president "the best men" in his party to head the PAMI and get it out of the state it is now in "in order to respect the dignity of the pensioners." He then termed the abrogation of the employer's 15 percent contribution for pensioners as a "Martinez de Hoz maneuver." In this respect, he stated that the president had shown surprise at the statistics that they had submitted to him during the meeting.

He said that Martinez de Hoz "had deceived everyone with the VAT [value added tax]" and therefore they had asked the president "to revise that decision." Finally, Manrique asserted that "the president promised to take this matter into account, because he believes that it is a really serious one."

Of all the political groups that have visited the presidential residence to date, the Federal Party delegation is the one that remained the longest with the president. The delegation entered at 1900 and left a few minutes after 2200.

#### MASSERA SPEAKS OUT ON CELLI, HOLMBERG CASES

PY220300 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 21 Sep 82 p 11

[Text] Former Navy Commander-in-Chief Emilio Massera yesterday admitted he knew P-2 Masonic Lodge Grandmaster Lucio Celli and that he accused Tomas Anchorena of spreading "false information which came from terrorist headquarters in Europe" while he was Argentina's ambassador to France.

In a six-page statement he described as "clarification of that which affects me directly," Massera did not deny he was an active member of the clandestine P-2, the discovery of which last year brought down the Italian Government.

"It is true I know Lucio Celli," Massera said in the statement. "It is also true that I dealt with Celli just as he was dealt with since President Peron through President Viola," Massera added. Massera described Celli's job in the Argentine Embassy in Rome as taking part "actively in releasing information to Europe about the truth of our war against terrorism...."

He admitted that "in the name of the navy" he had objected to former Ambassador Tomas Anchorena's "inability and inefficiency in carrying out" his assigned tasks. Last week Anchorena said he had trouble with a group of navy personnel sent to the embassy in Paris by Massera, who later sought his removal. Anchorena also confirmed that diplomat Elena Holmberg also had conflicts with the navy officers, trouble which resulted in her transfer back to Buenos Aires four months before she was kidnapped and murdered.

"I do not remember having met Miss Elena Holmberg, nor having known of her existence prior to her kidnapping and murder," Massera said.

Noting that he had ceased being navy commander four months before Holmberg was kidnapped, Massera said his replacement, former Commander Lambruschini, "did everything within his power to clear up the episode, regretfully without obtaining results."

#### Accusations Against Massera

PY221720 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 22 Sep 82 p 1

[By Doug Tweedle and George Hatch]

[Excerpts] Elena Holmberg told friends shortly before her abduction and murder that former Navy Commander-in-Chief Emilio Massera paid over a million dollars to the Montoneros terrorist organization, according to a colleague of the late diplomat. "Elena told me she knew for a fact that not only did Massera meet with (Montoneros leader Eduardo) Firmenich in Paris, but he paid him more than a million dollars," Gregorio Dupont, a classmate of Holmberg's from the Foreign Service Institute told the HERALD in an interview last week.

Dupont and two of Elena Holmberg's brothers -- Eugenio and Ezequiel -- testified before Federal Judge Fernando Zavalia on Monday in the recently reopened judicial investigation into her murder. The HERALD refrained from publishing this information at Dupont's request until he had testified, so as not to interfere with the proceedings. Zavalia warned reporters on Monday that the investigation proceedings are secret and declined to comment on developments in the case.

Dupont said he spoke with Holmberg "between four and ten days before" her kidnapping on December 20, 1978, and that she told him she planned to reveal the information she possessed about Massera's financial links with the Montoneros. According to Dupont, Holmberg had revealed the same information to other members of the foreign service.

Holmberg family members said the new information may help explain why Elena told them she was very worried about her safety the weekend before her abduction. "Elena must have known something, and somebody obviously didn't want that to be known," Holmberg's brother Enrique said in a HERALD interview last week.

According to other reports, Holmberg may also have had a tape recording of a meeting between Massera and exiled terrorists in France, the daily LA VOZ reported last week. LA VOZ also has reported that Holmberg was scheduled to meet with two reporters from PARIS MATCH magazine on the day she was kidnapped.

Holmberg was called back from her post in the Paris embassy in mid-1978 because of conflicts with navy personnel sent to the embassy by the then navy head Massera, according to former Ambassador to Paris Tomas de Anchorena.

#### LATE REPORT: RESTON ON STABILITY, PRISONERS

PY231243 Buenos Aires CONVICION in Spanish 18 Sep 82 p 13

[Text] Interior Minister Llamil Reston said yesterday that "sectors who want to create instability in the process" are responsible for the press reports about a possible presidential change. He added: "Those sectors are not the armed forces." He said: "Some sectors in the country had doubts about democratic coexistence and other profit from changing conditions."

At the end of a visit to the central police headquarters of this city, the interior minister recalled a question on whether the army is involved in or is going to get involved in "self-criticism" a "communist type expression."

Reston said: "We (the army), and this is traditional, make observations every year about the development of the military year," which is "a result of the normal behavior and operation of the army."

Regarding the possibility of lifting the state of siege, he said that this will take place "when conditions in the country allow it." He recalled that "the president has reiterated that the government is concerned about this matter."

Asked about the situation of the prisoners at the disposal of the executive branch, he said: "You know that this (the release of the prisoners) is a process which has been taking place, for all intents and purposes, since March 1976." He added: "I believe that when this transition period ends, we will find the prisons without prisoners."

In conclusion, regarding the general state of the country, he said: "I view it with great optimism" despite the fact that "there are always those who predict defeat, those who already feel frustrated and are disappointed with everything."

SILES ZUAZO TO RETURN AFTER ELECTED PRESIDENT

PY221908 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Two members of the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] who left for Lima a few days ago to brief Hernan Siles Zuazo on recent political events in the country, have returned to the country. They also received instructions on the steps to be taken by this party coalition within the developing process aimed at achieving the democratization of the country.

Deputy-elect Gualberto Claure said that Siles Zuazo will return to the country once he is elected president of the republic by the congress to be installed soon.

The UDP Executive Committee held a meeting this morning to learn the instructions given by the leader of that political organization to the members who were sent to Lima.

In answer to a question as to whether the next government will be a government of consensus, Claure stated that it will be seen whether this is a possibility once the government is installed since the president of the republic has the power to choose his cabinet.

FURTHER ON NEW POWERS OF ELECTORAL COURT

PY221337 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Through another decree-law, the armed forces' government has granted to the National Electoral Court the authority and powers necessary to fulfill the tasks which will make possible the calling of the 1980 congress with honesty and respect for the law.

The text of the resolutions of this decree-law reads as follows:

Article 1. Decree-law 19,109 of 3 September 1980 is hereby amended as far as the powers of the National Electoral Court are concerned. The following authority and powers are hereby given to this court:

- A) To verify and establish the legitimacy of the citizens elected in the July 1980 elections to make up the legislative branch;
- B) To provide credentials to the senators and deputies in accordance with the provisions of the current electoral law;
- C) To give notice when the legislative branch is established so the executive branch can immediately call and install the honorable national congress, which will then comply with Article 90 of the national constitution by transferring presidential powers to the new constitutional authorities;
- D) Once the honorable congress is installed, the National Electoral Court will fulfill Article 144 and subsequent articles of the electoral law.

Article 2. All legal dispositions contrary to the current decree-law are hereby repealed.

CONGRESSIONAL CREDENTIALS READY IN 48 HOURS

PY221441 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The 157 congressmen elected in June 1980 will be certified within 48 hours if they speed up their application procedures before the Electoral Court. This report has been released by the National Electoral Court upon learning the decisions included in the decree-laws issued by the government after a cabinet meeting yesterday. Sources of the National Electoral Court and political representatives expressed confidence yesterday in the development of the Bolivian political process, which is rapidly moving toward the full constitutionalization of the country.

The plenum of the National Electoral Court, which began deliberations at 1500 yesterday, studied the two decree-laws issued by the national government at noon yesterday. Consequently, the Bolivian Electoral Court has established that the credentials to be granted to the national representatives, whether senators or deputies, will be ready within 48 hours. The President of the National Electoral Court Remberto Prado Montano stated in this regard:

[Begin Prado Montano recording] The National Electoral Court has declared itself in permanent session and is meticulously studying the text of the decree-laws the executive branch issued, the legal copies of which the interior minister released. Consequently, the task of the National Electoral Court will be to comply with these decrees immediately and to provide credentials to the senators and deputies elected in 1980. We are thus engaged in preparing the credentials for each of these representatives to the Bolivian congress. [end recording]

Prado Montano then stated that the appropriate credentials will be ready within 48 hours. [Begin Prado Montano recording] I understand that within 48 hours we will be ready to call the senators and deputies to come and receive their credentials. [end recording]

Prado Montano added that the organization he is heading is working hard to organize the installation of the Bolivian congress.

#### FINANCE MINISTER OPPOSES SELLING GOLD RESERVES

PY221543 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Finance Minister Alfonso Revollo has rejected the proposal presented by the Bolivian Labor Federation to sell the country's gold reserves. Revollo stated that the gold reserves kept in the Central Bank's underground vault [word indistinct] must be increased. The proposal to sell these reserves has been rejected by technical organizations of the Central Bank since the gold reserves are a guarantee within the regulations governing the world financial system.

Without a free market for gold sales, the country cannot deprive itself of the only reserves it has at the moment, bank sources stated. The finance minister also said that the gold reserves must be kept at the same level and, if possible, increased.

The finance minister also made a number of remarks regarding the government's position on the national economic policy. He said that perhaps the congress and not the new government will adopt concrete measures on the national economic policy as well as in the monetary field. Referring to subjects related to state administration, he said that nothing is being done in this field. There is no program to renegotiate the foreign debt, he stated. We have outlined an emergency plan which has already been made public, and we feel that it will be up to the next government to adopt the appropriate measures.

Minister Revollo stated that the deadline of the payment or part of the foreign debt expired a few days ago and that the payment of a second part will be due within the next few days. The total of this debt reportedly amounts to \$50 million.

In answer to questions put to him by reporters, the minister stated that nonpayment of these debts means that the country never could nor can it at this point pay its debts. We have been unable to pay the debts due to the crisis adversely affecting the country, he added.

Then he explained that the emergency plan contemplates two fundamental points: to solve the problems of paying the foreign debt to a consortium of banks and to restore the credibility of the country in the international financial sector. Bolivia owes a total of \$260 million to a consortium of U.S. banks under completely hard terms. This operation was carried out in the 1970's during the administration of Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez.

The finance minister was then asked about the country's current imports, especially food and inputs. Revollo stated that imports have not been suspended. Today we are opening a line of credit to import 100,000 tons of wheat. This operation will be supported by the Bolivian Central Bank. Revollo added that the government has not been able to find points of agreement to implement the emergency plan.

He also referred to contracts with international banks and Bolivia's relations with the IMF. There is an obvious need to establish negotiations with the IMF and to sign a letter of intent in order to obtain the standby loan, he stated. Based on this, we can renegotiate the debt with the international banking system, he stated. He added that the emergency economic plan allows a renegotiation of the debt with the IMF, in addition to reactivating an important project financed by the World Bank and the IDB.

Revollo said that the emergency plan also allows the country to obtain \$180 million from the World Bank as well as the undertaking of six important development projects in cooperation with the IDB.

#### DEFENSE MINISTER LAUDS DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

PY221544 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Defense Minister Gen Alfredo Villaroel Borja has expressed his satisfaction with the democratic action undertaken by the armed forces' government headed by Gen Guido Vildoso Calderon. He said that this means a return of the military members to their specific functions within the armed forces.

#### COMMISSION TO WORK ON BOUNDARY WITH BRAZIL

PY221238 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 19 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] The Foreign Ministry disclosed that the Bolivian Border Demarcation Commission has sent three of its members to the Paraguay River zone -- Uberaba Lake -- in order to carry out work agreed on during the 22d conference of the Joint Bolivian-Brazilian Border Demarcation Commission.

The delegation consists of Percy Bloomfield, Carlos Sanjines Vargas and Oscar Velasco Urquidi. The delegation will remain in the border area for 2 months in order to inspect the boundary marker in the area between the Concepcion River bed and the Tacuaral main boundary marker and the secondary boundary marker placed south of Mutun. It will also study the suitability of jointly placing new boundary markers along these lines.

The commission will also inspect or replace boundary markers north of Gaiba Lake and south of Uberaba Lake.

#### BRIEFS

STUDENTS TO USSR -- Yesterday the Bolivian Foreign Ministry disclosed that 20 Bolivian students will travel to the Soviet Union on 26 September. These students will add to the hundreds of students who have left to study in the Soviet Union in past years with the commitment of returning to the country to work in their professions. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 19 Sep 82 p 8 PY]

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

PY222212 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 18 Sep 82 p 17

[Text] During his lecture yesterday at the Brazilian War College, Central Bank President Carlos Langoni said that if Brazil had to renegotiate its foreign debt with the international bankers or through the IMF, it would have to face an exchange crisis and an economic recession that would be very severe and lasting. He said that in order to avoid a painful economic and social recession as well as the severe political consequences resulting from "compulsory adjustments," the government has chosen to make "voluntary adjustments" to the economy. "Brazil still has a lot of fat to live off. Being a large and wealthy country with vast agricultural land yet to be exploited, it has enough fat to be able to afford this loss of weight."

The Central Bank president, who spoke about the "world crisis and the adjustments to the Brazilian economy" acknowledged the recessive nature of the measures that the National Monetary Council (CMN) implemented recently. He added, however, that "in view of the scarcity of foreign resources, even for nations like Brazil that have excellent foreign credit ratings, it is impossible to delude oneself that there are solutions without cost." Langoni said that amid an international crisis and the decline of foreign credit availability, "magic solutions" for Brazil such as "renegotiating the debt without the IMF or obtaining IMF's support without renegotiating the debt," are mere fallacies.

The Central Bank president believes that there are people who forget that any renegotiation merely postpones the adjustment of the economy. He reasoned that "in fact, the renegotiation becomes a veritable short-cut for the IMF and is bound to lead to a compulsory and painful process of economic adjustment." He added that those who suggest that the debt should be renegotiated start from an absolutely false basic premise that the trade account and the capital account of the balance of payments are watertight compartments. "A nation's credit rating cannot be divided into segments. The suspension of payments due immediately leads to the suspension of commercial credit, and the result of this would be an immediate and dramatic reduction of imports, which in turn would have recessive effects. The Mexican and Polish examples prove this point."

The Central Bank president believes that the nation is capable of adjusting to successive degrees of foreign restrictions without being forced to resort to the IMF or renegotiating its foreign debt. The difference between Brazil and the other nations that have resorted to foreign loans is the structure of the foreign debt, the diversified export framework, the flexibility of the exchange policy and especially "the political will to make the economic adjustments at the right time."

He stressed that today more than ever, it is necessary to persevere in this direction. In addition to the monetary measures which the government has already implemented to prevent a swift monetary expansion at the end of the year, "it will be necessary to reduce fiscal restrictions." In Langoni's opinion, the fiscal deficit, which is currently estimated at some 2.9 trillion cruzeiros (5.7 percent of the gross domestic product), should be reduced by half in 2 years. This means that subsidies and fiscal incentives, which represent 68 percent of this deficit, should be cut.

In the short term, it will be necessary to "maintain realistic interest rates, domestic prices, exchange rates and monetary correction rates." In the medium term, Langoni proposed the launching of a process of institutional modernization in order to adjust the economic and social mechanisms to the new Brazilian status quo. He said that this is a broad field which encompasses labor relations, salaries, social welfare and especially the mechanisms which control the economic activities of the state.

According to Langoni, rather than being a budgetary problem, the fiscal deficit is first of all something that calls for a political decision regarding the boundaries of state power and actions. He indicated that in the long term it will be necessary to make a careful review of priorities and a reevaluation of the scale of socially feasible investments.

In response to businessman Ermirio de Moraes' statement that Brazil is getting ready to go to the IMF, Langoni said that this was a personal and hasty opinion. "There have been many forecasts like this in the past and they have never turned out to be true. At the end of 1980, people were saying that in 1981 we would go to the IMF, and we came out of last year unscathed."

According to the president of the Central Bank, the fact that the international financial market has stabilized and the inflow of foreign capital into Brazil has returned to normal is proof that the forecast is hasty. In his opinion, the nation will not find it difficult to balance its payments this year. It will find the \$4 billion it needs (by August this year the nation had already obtained \$12.9 billion and has reserves amounting to \$7 billion).

There are favorable aspects to the foreign market such as the level of interest rates, which ought to remain at 12 percent, and the stability of oil prices. Langoni said that in addition to all this, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank are no longer talking about Brazil as a barely developed country. "On the contrary, they are ready to increase the amount of loans for the nation. These banks have already disbursed \$800 million this year and want to increase this credit further."

In October there will be a World Bank meeting in Rio de Janeiro in order to discuss this matter. As to the IMF, Langoni advocated the increase of quotas and a greater flexibility of the rules of access [to loans] (terms) because they are "of essential significance even for those nations that do not have to resort to the IMF because of the positive effect that these measures would have on the uncertainty prevailing on the international financial market."

#### PORTION OF IMF SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS SOLD

PY230142 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 22 Sep 82 p 20

[Excerpt] "If an enterprise feels that the market is tight, it converts some of its assets into liquid resources in order to meet its commitments and the enterprise gains more liquidity." That's exactly what Brazil did last Thursday, in the words of Finance Minister Ernane Galveas, through a Telex authorizing the sale of 200 million SDR (Special Drawing Rights) of its foreign reserves -- equivalent to \$215 million -- under the supervision of the IMF. Those reserves are called SDR, which is "IMF money."

While the planning minister repeated the explanation given in a note made public by Central Bank President Carlos Langoni, Finance Minister Galveas insisted that "this does not mean going to the IMF for help or for a loan. The sale and purchase of SDR's is a routine operation not subject to conditions, consultation or formalities."

Galveas then explained that in August, Brazil had a 50 million SDR surplus and sold it. This time our country opted for a different operation in view of the uncertain situation on the international financial market. The \$215 million is now deposited in the Euromarket earning 12 percent annual interest, but the minister did not want to disclose the type of investment made because such information is held in secret by all countries.

FOREIGN MINISTER EXPLAINS NEW NONALIGNED POLICY

PA230629 Paris AFP in Spanish 2133 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Bogota, 22 Sep (AFP) -- Colombia today announced an independent policy vis-a-vis the big powers (the United States and the Soviet Union) and explained that this is why it has decided to join the Nonaligned Movement [NAM]. Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda said that Colombia will cease being a nation that depends on the big blocs and will become an autonomous country that will make its own decisions.

Lloreda said that right now, relations between Colombia and the United States are cordial, and discarded the idea that joining the NAM could damage these relations. Colombian participation in the NAM should not be seen as an insult to the United States, he added, and the government of President Belisario Betancur will continue its good relations with Washington. Lloreda also rejected the possibility of the decision damaging Colombia's trade with the United States, but cautioned that while the trade balance between the United States and his country is unfavorable to Colombia, Colombia's imports and exports with the rest of the world are well balanced. It is not likely that this will occur, he explained, but in any case, Colombia could buy the products it is importing from the United States in Japan, Western Europe and in some Latin American countries such as Argentina.

He admitted that Colombia maintains extensive trade with the United States, but the curious thing is that "we are a better customer than they are." He stated: "We import approximately \$2 billion annually, while they import approximately \$1 billion, depending on the price of coffee. This means that the balance is seriously unfavorable to Colombia."

The foreign minister said that Colombia is seeking understandings with some of the 98 NAM nations, "countries very much like us."

HOODED MEN HOLD MEDELLIN ARCHBISHOP HOSTAGE

PA221554 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1534 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Medellin, Colombia, 22 Sep (EFE) -- A group of hooded persons have taken over the archbishopric of Medellin and are holding Msgr Alfonso Lopez Trujillo, president of the Latin American Bishop's Council (CELAM) and archbishop of Medellin, among the hostages.

Students Give Up

PA221701 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Medellin -- The occupation of the archbishopric practically ended a few minutes ago. We are here with the secretary of the municipal government:

[Municipal secretary] [Words indistinct] who are under arrest. The archbishop has offered to serve as a mediator. At this moment, they are getting ready to come out. The archbishop will take them in his car, and that will be that.

[Question] Could you say that this was a problem with the students?

[Answer] No, I don't think so, because in my opinion, no crime has been committed here. They were not armed and took no hostages. They only came here to talk.

[Announcer] The government secretary indicated that the students prepared a communique that will be turned over to (Alvaro Villegas Moreno), governor of the department. The document basically contains the students' requests in relation to the disappearance of two other students whose names have not been disclosed.

ALVAREZ: ARMED FORCES HAVE NOTHING TO HIDE

PY221917 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2103 GMT 15 Sep 82

[Text] Montevideo, 15 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- The armed forces will agree to an investigation into their performance during the fight against subversion because they have nothing to conceal, President Gregorio Alvarez stated. The country went through an internal state of war that the General Assembly (the legislative organ that was composed of the two chambers and which existed until 1973) approved, and the armed forces were engaged in a war to prevent the country from falling into chaos, Lieutenant General Alvarez stated during a press conference.

Alvarez concluded a 5-day tour of Artigas Department, located 600 km north of Montevideo on the border with Brazil.

The head of state added that the armed forces acted under war legislation to fulfill the task that the government imposed on them. He said that the armed forces do not object to a review of their performance.

Alvarez stated that Uruguay is currently experiencing a situation of peace and order.

The armed forces assumed the country's management in 1973 following a bloody fight waged against the leftist guerrilla organization Tupamaros.

High-ranking military officers had stated on several occasions that the fight against the Tupamaro guerrillas would not be reviewed.

Asked whether he will be a candidate during the upcoming presidential elections, which the military have scheduled for 1984, Alvarez did not dismiss the possibility. He said that he has had no time to think about that subject because he has more urgent things to attend to.

Alvarez stated that the procedure for drawing up a new constitution next year is being studied. A draft constitution that was drawn up by the armed forces was rejected in a plebiscite held in November 1980. Alvarez stated that the mechanisms for drawing up a new constitution will be set up during the meetings that are being held with the political parties, which will elect their officers in November.

NUMBER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS REVEALED

PY222229 Paris AFP in Spanish 1857 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Porto Alegre, 20 Sep (AFP) -- A commission of 17 Brazilian labor leaders who visited Montevideo last week revealed that about 2,100 persons, among them 300 women, are being held in Uruguayan prisons for political reasons, although the Uruguayan Government insists on denying such arrests.

The members of the Brazilian commission affirmed that the Uruguayan authorities refused to meet with them despite the appeals to that effect made to the Labor and Foreign Relations Ministries of that country.

The commission also revealed that nine of the arrested persons are being held as hostages in army barracks and that another 15 persons are missing.

BROAD FRONT TO CAST BLANK VOTES IN ELECTION

PA221100 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Sep 82

[Excerpts] The following is a telephone interview with (Hugo Villar), executive secretary abroad of Uruguay's Broad Front, who was reached in Madrid, the Spanish capital, at the conclusion of a meeting of that political coalition's coordinating committee.

[Question] (Villar), what are the results of the meeting in Madrid of the Broad Front's foreign committee? I would also like you to tell me who attended.

[Answer] Practically all the organizations on the coordinating committee were represented. (?This was) a very broad meeting. Participants reviewed the domestic political situation in Uruguay and discussed the position the Broad Front will adopt on the elections announced by the dictatorship for 28 November. As stated at a previous meeting, we see our fundamental purpose as turning these elections into a plebiscite against the dictatorship.

Our Broad Front, our country's great political force which some are trying to exclude and eliminate, will confirm its presence in this case [word indistinct] domestic political arena and will mark and (?outline) its own profile by having its followers cast blank votes. The Broad Front people will thereby show the regime that all the efforts to ignore them, repress them or exclude them are in vain.

As a means of expressing rejection of the regime, the people should -- in addition to casting blank ballots -- again launch a call for a true democratic opening. The front will suggest this not only to its followers, but to all citizens who are not members of political parties. A special appeal will be made to the youth who are participating in an election for the first time and haven't joined any political groups. This call would consist of three fundamental points:

1. A total and unrestricted amnesty, immediate release of all political prisoners and union leaders, and the full reestablishment of all freedoms and rights.
2. Popular election of a national constituent assembly with all political parties participating, without restriction, as a means of providing a political solution to the situation.
3. Immediate implementation of a social and economic plan for national salvation to raise and protect the popular sector's living standard and to end the [word indistinct] of business, industry and the agricultural sector.

Basically, these are the resolutions adopted by the coordinating committee.

[Question] I would like to know what political factors you, the Broad Front's representatives abroad, took into consideration in directing the front's militants to cast blank votes during the upcoming internal election of the political parties.

[Answer] The fundamental political factor is the front's exclusion under a freedom-killing law imposed by the dictatorship. We think, however, that it is important that all citizens express themselves through the vote. This is one of the reasons that the front is urging people to vote massively on 28 November.

[Question] Do you think this stand strengthens the Broad Front at home and abroad?

[Answer] We think so. All sectors have agreed on this stance. As of this moment, the Broad Front, both at home and abroad, will fully dedicate itself to acting on behalf of this resolution.

OPEC OIL PRODUCTION LIMIT AGAIN REJECTED

PA221015 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 20 Sep 82

[Text] Venezuela today refused to reduce its oil production. This position was stated at a strategic meeting of four OPEC ministers in Abu Dhabi. The meeting was intended to maintain current oil prices and to perhaps establish new limits on production.

The meeting was attended by the petroleum minister of the United Arab Emirates, Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah; the energy and mines minister of Venezuela, Humberto Calderon Berti; the energy minister of Algeria, Belkacem Nabi and [words indistinct].

OPEC observers proposed the freezing of oil prices until the end of 1982. [Words indistinct] its low price of \$34 a barrel. It was also promised that OPEC would maintain its present production level, which is limited to 17.5 million barrels a day despite hopes that demand will increase somewhat by the end of the year.

However, Calderon Berti said that Venezuela, because of its serious economic problems, has decided to maintain its 1.9 million barrel-a-day production level despite the fact that OPEC assigned it a 1.5-million barrel-a-day level. [Passage indistinct]

OLADE MINISTERS TO MEET IN CARACAS 7-8 OCT

PA170509 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2239 GMT 16 Sep 82

[Text] Caracas, 16 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Ministerial Committee of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) will meet in Caracas from 7 to 8 October, it was officially announced today. A communique by the Energy and Mines Ministry announced that the meeting will analyze the results of bilateral and multilateral programs of OLADE with other international organizations. The meeting will also review the achievements of the Energy Cooperation Program (Place) for the development of indigenous sources of energy in the region.

The Ministerial Committee was created at the meeting of OLADE ministers in Lima in April 1981.

The official communique states that the committee meeting will draft recommendations for the meeting of ministers of the organization to be held 11 to 12 November in Montevideo.

PRESIDENT TO VISIT NEW YORK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

FL222212 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2105 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- President Jose Lopez Portillo will visit New York and Santo Domingo during the next 20 days, according to the presidency's Social Communications Coordination Department.

The Mexican president will arrive in New York approximately 30 September and on 1 October will participate in the debate of the 37th UN General Assembly session. The source said that in his speech the president will reaffirm Mexico's support for the United Nations and its efforts to achieve a new and more just international economic order.

He will be in Santo Domingo 11-12 October and during his visit will inaugurate a monument to Fray Anton de Montesinos, which was donated by the Mexican people to the Dominican Republic to pay homage to the initiator of the struggle for human rights. The president will be accompanied on his trip by Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda; Div Gen Miguel Angel Codinez, chief of staff of the presidency; and Francisco Galindo Ochoa, coordinator of social communications, among others.

LOPEZ PORTILLO SUBMITS ECONOMIC MEASURES BILLS

PA230610 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] President Jose Lopez Portillo has sent to the Chamber of Deputies a bill giving the bank nationalization constitutional authority to prevent the banks returning to private hands. The presidential initiative notes that bank and credit services will provide the state the necessary tools to defend the national economy without being subjected to interference from businessmen who have not exhibited the solidarity the nation demands, especially at moments when solidarity is a must.

President Lopez Portillo also sent up other bills on constitutional articles. Regarding Article 73, he proposes that Congress have the authority to legislate bank and credit services and dictate regulations on the relative value of foreign currencies.

Article 28 says that these services will be provided only by the government under the terms of a law that will determine both the guarantees protecting the interests of the people and the implementation of policies in support of national development programs. Another bill calls for Article 123 to include bank employees.

It has been reported that the legislators have been informed about the Bank of Mexico's new statutes which make this bank a decentralized public institution and establish that the state will decide on foreign exchange operations.

The Chamber has approved creation of a special organization that will study information on the flight of dollars to pay for [word indistinct] purchases abroad. This information was provided by President Lopez Portillo in his latest report.

The Chamber also approved a presidential bill changing the date for presenting expenditure and budget plans. The bill declares that the executive branch will present these plans by 15 December at the latest, when a new constitutional mandate begins in accordance with Section 4, Article 64 of the Constitution.

HONDURASGOVERNMENT NEWS CONFERENCE ON TALKS WITH REBELS

PA221730 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1556 GMT 22 Sep 82

[News conference by Rodolfo Rosales Abella, acting foreign secretary of Honduras, and Manuel Enrique Suarez Benavides, immigration director, at the Foreign Secretariat in Tegucigalpa -- live]

[Excerpts] [Rosales Abella] We have had a meeting with the diplomatic corps accredited before the Honduran Government to make known the Honduran Government's position regarding the events taking place in the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Cortes Department. The Honduran Government has deemed it necessary that friendly governments, through their honorable diplomatic representatives, learn of what is truly happening in Honduras in the face of other campaigns of nondemocratic countries which have misinformation or put out misinformation on events in our country.

As you know, it has been charged that the Honduran Government wants to destabilize neighboring governments only because there are ideological differences. As everyone knows, our government is the result of an electoral event in which the Honduran citizens fully participated through their various political organizations. It is a government that has the absolute and total support of the political, labor, peasant professional and business organizations. From any point of view, this struggle against Honduras is contrary to the objectives of the government which has repeatedly said it is not going to interfere in Central American conflicts and that it wants to be a factor for peace in Central America as it has shown with its proposal to internationalize peace.

It is obvious that Honduras is not given very much credit when it shows that it does not seek to intervene in Central American conflicts precisely due to the fact of its position in Central America. It is not given credit when it charges that there is a systematic campaign of antidemocratic activities against Honduras. The antecedents of terrorism are linked and Honduras has denounced this to the national and international public.

Specifically with regard to the terrorist acts, it is seen that their main demand is the release of foreigners, mainly Salvadorans. It has been shown through statements by the public security forces and immigration policy authorities that those people are not under arrest in Honduras. There are documents which prove that those who were here have already been deported. This will be more extensively explained by Colonel Suarez Benavides who is more qualified to speak on this subject.

If there are foreigners here in Honduras who seek to destabilize the government and carry out terrorist actions, the Honduran people in general do not accept attacks from foreigners who come here to try to destabilize the government which has emerged from elections. As a result of all these actions, one question arises: What are Salvadoran commanders doing in Honduras? The presence of subversive foreigners on our territory shows intervention in Honduran affairs. This is a flagrant provocation against our country's sovereignty. By destabilizing a constitutional government which has the full support of the citizens, the people's sovereignty is being violated and according to the Honduran political system, the people's sovereignty is the origin of all power.

The attitude of these subversive groups was shown with the first terrorist act in Honduran territory which constitutes a worsening of the other terrorist actions carried out in our country such as the hijacking of the airplane which, fortunately, was resolved satisfactorily. [sentence as heard] The situation is still more obvious when we consider the fact that the people whose release is demanded have already been deported from Honduran territory. Therefore, the demand for their release is unrealistic because there is no possible way to comply with the terrorists' demands.

We also want to focus on the subject of terrorism but not only within the framework of Honduras. We know that terrorism is a worldwide phenomenon that occurs in civilized and in developing countries. We can mention some of the countries. We have done so in the document given to the diplomats. Those countries include Italy, France and Germany as well as underdeveloped countries such as Colombia and Peru.

Therefore, we plan to tell the world through your news agencies that the terrorist phenomenon in Honduras is artificial because it is not carried out by Hondurans but by foreigners. The Honduran people showed yesterday in a huge rally that they condemn terrorist actions and that they support the maintenance of democratic institutions in our country.

Colonel Suarez Benavides will deal with the subjects related with immigration affairs.

[Suarez Benavides] Good morning, members of the country's written, spoken and televised press and friends who represent the international news agencies. We are here representing the population and immigration policy directorate to expand and make known some information to you and basically to continue the policy of giving information that my office has maintained with you in your daily visits to my office.

The problem that we are going to analyze is not new. As I said before, it has been extensively discussed with you in the periodic visits that you make to my office. Perhaps what we are going to do today is to give it a more extensive coverage since in the past we have spoken of immigration affairs, deportations, foreigners and refugees with only one or two of you at a time. Never before had the problem been discussed in a collective manner until now when the situation has brought a very serious problem for the honorable people being held in the Chamber of Commerce in San Pedro Sula, as well as for the government and the Honduran people. We will explain all of this to the Honduran people through the news media.

The situation of foreigners in Honduras can be basically summarized in these two ways: There is the foreigner in transit who passes through our country or stays in our country as a tourist. There is also the foreigner who enters the country with the desire to establish residence. In the first case, there is no problem. The foreigner arrives in the country and he is given an adequate period as established by law and he stays in the country for a few hours until he takes his connecting flight to his destination. The tourist can stay in the country for up to 6 months as established by law, periodically renewing his permit in the country. The tourist dedicates his time to visiting the country and freely traveling in our country. This case presents no problem and takes place normally.

The other case is that of the foreigner who enters the country with a desire to reside in it. There are two situations in this case which are sometimes not clearly defined. One is when the foreigner requests a residence permit in the Honduran consulates abroad. The other is when the foreigner enters the country and presents his request to reside permanently in the country through the usual administrative channels of the executive branch. These cases fall within the law and we could say that it is the normal administrative procedure for the foreigners. However, a number of consequences stem from this.

All of you are aware that Honduras borders on three Central American countries. You are aware of the conditions which prevail in Honduras where there is a climate of tranquillity and peace, and adequate climate for foreign investment, of protection of citizens' rights and guarantees. In Honduras people are protected under a democratic system and under a government elected by the majority of the people to direct their destiny and under a government that upholds all the constitutional guarantees, both individual and social. As a result of this, Honduras is a country which attracts attention in Central America; and many people who do not find in their countries the basic conditions to live, whether because of the lack of development or the domestic political situation in their countries, come to our country.

Some do so legally while others do not. As a result, we find a number of people in Honduras who have no documents or who have entered the country with forged or false documents. We find others who arrived with valid documents but who violate immigration law by extending their stay without the corresponding permits. In other words, they do not fulfill the requirements established by immigration law.

From this stems the fact that anyone who breaks the law, based on this point that I have just explained, is deported or expelled from the country. What does this mean? That they are returned to their countries of origin or to their points of departure. As I have already told all of you in private, this is one of the routine activities of our directorate.

The number of people we deport every month varies quite a bit: 30, 40, 50 and even as many as 60 persons. Most of the time the deportees are citizens of neighboring countries, such as Guatemala and El Salvador. Regarding Nicaragua, the situation has changed a lot due to the political conditions in the country.

In the deportation process, which, I insist, is a routine process, once the security authorities or our inspectors find a foreigner who does not have documents or who does not have his documents in order to remain in the country, he is deported. We make an effort to return him to his place of origin. This is basically the case of El Salvador and Guatemala. This is a routine activity which we daily carry out.

Those who are detained for being illegally in the country are treated with respect and we make efforts so that their physical and security situation will be the best. We transfer them to one of our customs offices on the border with their countries and from there they return to their country. This is the normal situation. When it is a numerous group, they are turned over to the immigration authorities of the countries to which they are deported.

In the present case, we have found on the lists of the people deported during September some names which coincide or are similar to some of the names of those that the subversive criminals are requesting be released as a condition for the release of the hostages they are holding in San Pedro Sula. Those people left the country as part of the normal routine. As you already know, the Salvadoran authorities stressed yesterday and today that these people, mainly Mr Canada who has been identified as one of the Salvadoran commanders, are in the hands of the Salvadoran authorities.

I want to tell you that we do not differentiate among terrorists, subversives, politicians or any other kinds of people. My directorate reviews the documents that the people carry. If those documents are in line with the regulations established by law, those people have all the protection of our inspectors and authorities. If the documents are not in line with the law, those people are deported. For us it is very difficult to determine that a person is presenting a valid document. You must recall that those documents are issued in countries other than Honduras and the originals of those documents are not in Honduras but in the individual's country of origin. At this time we do not have the capacity to confirm whether a Salvadoran passport is forged because the registries on which that passport is based are in El Salvador.

We only check the document and confirm the identity of the person in accordance with the documents he carries. If he is legally in the country, he can enjoy all the rights and privileges that the country's constitution and immigration law establish for foreigners. If they do not fulfill the regulations, the foreigners have to return to their country of origin or country from where they have come, deported by the immigration officials.

This is basically an overview of the relationship between my directorate and the foreigners in the country. As I said earlier, this is merely an expansion of the reports that we have periodically supplied to you while I have been director. Thank you very much.

[Question] (Juan Bautista Vasquez) of SERCANO, FREE PRESS and HRN [callsign of Voz de Honduras Network]. In view of the current situation, it appears that the gentlemen who are holding the Chamber of Commerce and Industry installations in San Pedro Sula were unaware of the reality of things when they staged their seizure, because we have spoken with several of the people whose names appear in the list as political prisoners and whom the government has been requested to release. It has also been learned, as Salvadoran Defense Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia emphatically stated yesterday, that Mr Alejandro Montenegro, a high-ranking rebel leader in El Salvador, and other people accompanying him were deported to that country by Honduran authorities and that even if the Honduran Government requested it, El Salvador was not going to release them because it is a sovereign, free and independent country. Therefore, how do you view the actions of these gentlemen on seizing the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in San Pedro Sula?

[Rosales Abella] The request for the release of people who are free or who do not live in Honduras is something that cannot be granted because Honduras also respects the sovereignty of friendly countries and in general respects the right of nonintervention and does not violate the sovereignty of other countries.

Regarding the people who are free in Honduras, we know through the media, through newspapers and radio stations, that they have personally stated that they are free. Therefore, a request for the release of someone who is already free is illogical and could be eliminated from the negotiations if one were acting rationally in the negotiations.

[Suarez Benavides] We completely agree with what the acting foreign secretary has said. I would have answered the same.

[Question] (Mario Cali) of EL HERALDO and the television newscast, "Today." [Words indistinct] your office does not know who was involved when Montenegro was arrested in a Tegucigalpa restaurant. This was done by members of the Cobra unit. This means that [words indistinct] knew the kind of person with whom they were dealing. Why was he turned over to the Salvadoran authorities?

[Suarez Benavides] The process for the arrest of foreigners is more or less the following: The conditions and budget situation do not permit the directorate to have an adequate number of inspectors. All the enterprises, work centers and refugee centers in the country are our responsibility. In other words, our workload is so heavy right now that the directorate does not have sufficient personnel. Therefore, the security authorities such as the Public Security Forces and its agencies cooperate with us. The Treasury Police also cooperate with us in the sense that when in their routine work they find an undocumented or illegal foreigner in the country they arrest him and subsequently turn him over to us so that we can investigate him and check him out. If he is violating the immigration laws he will be deported.

[Question] (Jose Emilio Soriano) of Radio America and Radio Union of Miami. My question is for the acting foreign secretary. We have seen some international television reports and read some newspapers of Latin America and North America in which there is a lot of publicity in favor of the forces that are trying to destroy the peace we have in Honduras. I am speaking of the leftwing forces. Why doesn't this government implement measures to make known Honduras' real image as a democratic country. I am not talking of the image of internationalizing peace which is easily fought by the leftwing forces which say that domestic peace should first be achieved and then comes international peace. Is there some mechanism for this? Is there enough money to publicize the true face of a country which could be the last bastion of democracy in Central America?

[Rosales Abella] The newsman's question is very interesting. In truth, the foreign secretary does not have a large enough budget to open a propaganda office rather than an information office as some countries have. Some countries maintain offices in the main European capitals and publish adverse propaganda in all languages against Honduras.

We act through our embassies abroad and we use the common procedures. Now, as a result of the special interest of the Honduran presidency, [word indistinct] are being established in various Honduran embassies to disseminate the news of our country, the true news and not the distorted information about what is really happening in Honduras.

[Question] (Marco Tulio Romero) of Radio America. The country is definitely experiencing a very difficult situation as a result of the seizure of the Cortes Department Chamber of Commerce and Industry. A number of actions are being denounced which concern the people and which the Honduran media have been reporting. These actions deal with the disappearance of people. One of the requests by the group that seized the Chamber of Commerce is the return of people like Tomas Nativi and Fidel Martinez, who have mysteriously disappeared in Honduras. Does the Foreign Secretariat have full knowledge or sufficient proof to show these people that those individuals have not disappeared in Honduras as they charge. If there is no convincing proof, the lives of the hostages are definitely in danger.

[Rosales Abella] Lawyer and Colonel Benavides already said that the negotiations are being held at a high level. The Foreign Secretariat is not participating in those negotiations. There are other means, such as through the judicial branch, which I suppose can be used to find out the truth about whether or not the situation you brought up exists.

[Question] (Marco Tulio Romero) But this situation of missing people is a key factor in the campaign to discredit Honduras and its system of government. It is charged that these disappearances are a frank violation of human rights. We would like to know if the Foreign Secretariat, by means of the ties it has with the top ranks of the armed forces, has enough evidence to prove to the guerrillas that these individuals did not in fact disappear in Honduras, and that they are mistaken when they make these charges?

[Rosales Abella] I could reverse the question as follows: Can the subversives prove to us that these persons were really seized by government forces, or have they merely disappeared on purpose in order to create an artificial situation?

[Romero] Well, they are demanding the release of these persons in exchange for the lives of their hostages. So, until we have solid arguments from the government, where do we stand?

[Rosales Abella] If they are real negotiations, they should not reach the extreme of intransigence. Hypothetically speaking, the government or the negotiators could employ the constitutional procedures of demanding the physical presence of a person who is considered to be missing.

[Question] (Juan Ramon Duran), of IPS. Regarding the foreigners on the list provided by the guerrillas, what specific data do you have on the individuals who are under arrest or were deported? How many of them are in the country and how many are not? Colonel, the question is what data does your office have regarding the persons who have been deported and who are on the guerrillas' list, so as to know within what framework the negotiations are being held?

[Suarez Benavides] The documentation required to deport these persons is in our files, and the documents in our files are backed up by the statements of the Salvadoran Government. Therefore, they did leave Honduras -- the documents in our files show that they did -- and they are in El Salvador just like the Salvadoran Government has confirmed in statements by armed forces spokesmen.

After the necessary steps have been taken and a group of deportees is being sent out of the country, they are accompanied by one or more inspectors of the Population Directorate who take them to the border and carry out the turnover procedures at the border post. From this point they return to the country to which they were deported. These documents are in our files.

[Question] (Juan Bautista Vasquez). It is widely known that democratic governments have certain problems. Even if a democratic government like that of Honduras is telling the truth it has a hard time getting people to believe it; but when the leftist sectors tell a lie, everyone believes it. In the United States yesterday, Mr Stephen Boswick, a ranking State Department official, directly accused Cuba and Nicaragua of propitiating the current situation in Honduras and of being behind the incident in San Pedro Sula.

In view of this, what can the Honduran Foreign Ministry do to portray Honduras' real image and to show that Honduras is right and that it is the leftist sectors that are trying to harm Honduras' image?

[Rosales Abella] First of all, to report our reality with complete honesty. Second, through our embassies abroad to inform other foreign ministries of what is truly taking place in the country. And as soon as we have convincing proof of the intervention of these two countries, we would have to denounce it before the appropriate international organizations.

I would like to thank all of you for attending this news conference, and say that the Foreign Secretariat would like to maintain continuous contact with the persons in the media. I would also like to say that the government of the republic, acting very responsibly, wants to state that it is aware that it has to safeguard the well-being and lives of the hostages and has therefore placed the negotiations in the hands of the individuals with well-known moral qualities. The government also hopes that a satisfactory solution will be found and that the problem will be solved. Thank you.

#### TIEMPO ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF NEWS OBSTRUCTION

PA221426 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1253 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Telephone interview with Manuel Camero, executive director of the San Pedro Sula newspaper TIEMPO, in Tegucigalpa -- live]

[Text] [Question] Your newspaper will not circulate today due to the lack of electricity. However, what does your newspaper know about the unexpected cutoff of power to the paper's press?

[Answer] We will not circulate this morning and instead will do so at noon in view of the fact that electric power was cut last night in our San Pedro Sula facilities. We firmly believe that the suspension of electricity was done on higher military orders. We have been investigating this and I am told from San Pedro Sula that when we asked why electricity had been cut off in the area, we were told at the electric company that it had been done on higher orders. Later when we went to the National Power Enterprise [ENEE] we were told that the suspension had been caused by a break in some things called bridges which are a kind of fuse in a specific location. We went to that location and there was no such break. Around 0200 we were told that the break had occurred somewhere else and we also investigated and there was a vehicle with soldiers and ENEE workers. Power was later restored in the area where TIEMPO is located; however, the only place where it did not come on was in our facilities. We have questioned other ENEE workers, whose names we will not disclose for obvious reasons, and they have told us that the suspension of power to the newspaper TIEMPO was done on higher military orders.

[Question] Why do you think that the high military command issued the order for the suspension of power to the newspaper?

[Answer] So far we do not know the specific reasons for this action. However, we suppose that it is because we have been extensively reporting on the hostage situation at the Chamber of Commerce in San Pedro Sula despite having been told not to do so and not to publish a certain type of information. However, we think that the Honduran and international public has the full right to know what is happening.

[Question] What type of information did the high command request that you not publish?

[Answer] The manifestos that the terrorists were issuing. However, in any case, I cannot say what the specific reasons were. But the fact is that electric power was suspended and that what I have told you is true.

[Question] Will the newspaper be able to circulate today?

[Answer] The newspaper will be able to circulate at noon. The power was restored this morning. We will quickly print the paper so that it can circulate at noon or in the afternoon.

[Question] Have you contacted the government so that it can explain this situation?

[Answer] So far we have not.

[Question] Will you do so sometime today?

[Answer] Yes, we will and we will express our protest nationally and internationally.

#### NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE; MORE HOSTAGES FREED

##### Single Hostage Released

PA221743 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1724 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Alfonso Anariba Calix report from San Pedro Sula]

[Excerpt] Attention nationwide listeners: We are reporting from the press department of Radio San Pedro for Radio America, the people's informational voice and the Cadena Audio Video network on the events taking place at the Chamber of Commerce building in Cortes.

Some moments ago, another person was released from the Chamber of Commerce building, which a guerrilla cell has occupied. The cell is holding over 80 people, linked to Honduran private enterprise, as hostages.

The person who was released a few minutes ago is (Hildo Alirio Valencia). He is 34 years old and former president of the Honduran Red Cross in San Pedro Sula. He works for a private industrial company and was participating in a meeting of businessmen and government authorities on Friday when the building was occupied.

##### 20 More Hostages Freed

PA230026 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 2345 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] [Broadcast in progress] ...of the republic have been released by the Cinchonero peoples liberation movement command that seized the offices of the Cortes Department of Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Here is our colleague (Victor Manuel Herrera). He is some 30 meters away from the Chamber of Commerce building. Here is (Herrera).

[Begin relay] (?We must make it clear to our national audience) that the hostages remaining include the cabinet ministers and also (Mario Veloz) and other prominent businessmen of the country. This means that the ones who have left are employees or managers of some firms, and that the cabinet ministers and Gonzalo Carias, president of the Honduran Central Bank, remain inside the Chamber of Commerce building. This apparently means that these are probably the people the hostages [as heard] will take with them to the country they choose as their destination.

Therefore, we definitively confirm that the two ministers, Arturo Corleto and Gustavo Alfaro, as well as the president of the Honduran Central Bank are among the remaining hostages. A total of 20 hostages have walked out, but the country's important businessmen who were at the place of these events are still hostages at the Chamber of Commerce building. [end relay]

#### Names of Released Hostages

PA230136 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] Here is a list of the persons who were released a moment ago. Go ahead.

[Begin relay] Here is the official list. They are 20 people: (Claudio Well Bogran); Jorge Prieto (Elizalde); (Antonio Hepun Boto); (Jorge Elias Fresh Canahuati); (Mario Rene Muralles Muralles); (Manuel Giraldo Mendez Abdala); (Angel Eduardo Ramos Sarmiento); (Edgar) Raul Jimenez Sandoval, of Mexican nationality; (Eusebio Puerto Valle); (Manuel Homero) (Huibodobro) Morales; a Chilean; (Jorge Alfaro Castro); (Reinaldo Paz Velasquez); Maximiliano Lara Serrato; (Victor Alejandro Kattan Kattan); (Jose M. Kattan Kattan); (Luis Rene Rendon Cruz); (Osman Nasralla Manzur), a Chilean; (Nejis Cawas Nasser); Lisandro Salazar (Aguilar); and Orlando Rojas Perez, of Chilean nationality.

#### Army Confirms Release

PA230204 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 0052 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Text] In just a few minutes, the public relations officer of the 3d Infantry Battalion will give an account of the release of the hostages a few minutes ago here in San Pedro Sula. Twenty persons in all were released.

At that time, we are going to transmit an important telephone conversation between (Orlando Ventura) and Prof (Jose Rolando Sarmiento), public relations officer of the 3d Infantry Battalion, who will reveal how the hostages were released a few minutes ago in that city. The number of persons released by the guerrillas has grown, but there are still 61 persons held by the guerrilla command, including Finance Minister Arturo Corleto, Economy and Commerce Minister Gustavo Alfaro and also the president of the Central Bank of Honduras, Gonzalo Carias. Here is the telephone conversation between (Rolando Ventura) and (Prof Sarmiento):

[Begin telephone relay] A few minutes ago, we contacted (Rolando Sarmiento), chief of public relations of the 3d Infantry Battalion in San Pedro Sula, in an effort to obtain additional information about the 20 hostages released today. His statement was short, but was worth revealing.

[Begin recording] [Question] Are any other hostages expected to be released in the next few hours?

[Answer] It is possible; it is the hope of every good Honduran, and such are our prayers to the Creator at this moment.

[Question] How were the hostages released?

[Answer] Only the commission knows that.

[Question] Are they all right?

[Answer] All those released are in perfect condition, to the satisfaction of their relatives.

[Question] Is there any other information you can offer us?

[Answer] Only that we are hoping this matter will be solved in the best possible way.

[Question] Is there any hope the matter will be resolved within the next few hours?

[Answer] Well, that is what we hope. [end recording] [end relay]

## Venezuelan Withdraws From Talks

PA221809 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1759 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Msgr Jaime Brufau has said that the negotiations with the guerrillas are going to last a long time. Meanwhile, the Venezuelan charge d'affaires has withdrawn from the negotiations. We will have more information on this in a few minutes.

## Monsignor Brufau Interview

PA222022 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1809 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Alfonso Anariba Calix report from San Pedro Sula]

[Text] Our press department has established contact with Msgr Jaime Brufau, bishop of San Pedro Sula and member of the negotiating commission. Our colleague (Orlando Ventura) is speaking to Monsignor Brufau at this very moment, and Brufau, among other things, is saying that there is currently a pause in the negotiations. He has also said that the individual in charge of the economic affairs of the Venezuelan Embassy in Honduras, Mr Hugo Alvarez Pifano, has withdrawn from the negotiations. Brufau said that Alvarez is stepping out of the picture. Brufau has confirmed that Hugo Alvarez Pifano will no longer participate in the negotiations, but he has also said that there are hopes that the hostages will be released in the next few hours. If any of the two parties yield, the government or the guerrillas, this affaire will be settled, Msgr Jaime Brufau has said in this exclusive interview with our press department. Monsignor Brufau also brings a message from the businessmen who are being held hostage in the Cortes Chamber of Commerce and Industries. Here is Msgr Jaime Brufau Macias:

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] the relatives of the hostages, who are undoubtedly very concerned [words indistinct] to remain as calm as possible [words indistinct]. This is the message they gave me yesterday to pass on as best I could. I would have liked to contact each of the families personally, but since there are so many involved this was impossible. If any of the hostages' relatives have any brief personal message that they would like to send them, please send it to me and I will gladly take the messages to the hostages. Since you are separated, even a few hours will mean a lot to them. [words indistinct]

[Question] Monsignor Brufau, what were the results of yesterday's meeting between the representatives of the government and the guerrillas?

[Answer] It was the longest meeting [word indistinct] very late.

[Question] Are there any specific agreements right now, Monsignor Brufau?

[Answer] No, there are none for the time being.

[Question.] Are there hopes for any in the next few hours?

[Answer] I would say that there are none, although hope is the last thing that is lost. [words indistinct]

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I hope so. I hope [words indistinct].

[Question] What have the hostages said? What is the message from the San Pedro businessmen who are being held hostage inside the Chamber of Commerce and Industries building?

[Answer] The hostages were very concerned over the anxiety their relatives are experiencing, and asked us to ask their relatives to remain calm, and to tell them that they are feeling fine. They do not want their relatives to suffer.

[Question] Are any of the hostages ill?

[Answer] Apparently not, although there is always [words indistinct] in a situation such as this one. [words indistinct] but I don't believe any of them are seriously ill.

[Question] Has any attempt been made to obtain the release of any other hostages?

[Answer] After the most recent release of hostages we paused before asking for the release of others, since we were fully involved in the negotiations.

[Question] One more person was released today. Will others be released in the next few hours?

[Answer] There was only one, and he was a Red Cross volunteer. [sentence as heard]

[Question] As the negotiations continue, Monsignor Brufau, who do you think should give the answers?

[Answer] Both parties. If either of the two parties yields [words indistinct] this would be all over.

[Question] What can you tell us about the other members of the negotiating commission?

[Answer] Monsignor Andrea Cordero Lanza [word indistinct]

[Question] Does this mean that there are only two members?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] What happened to the man in charge of economic affairs at the Venezuelan Embassy in Honduras?

[Answer] He is not negotiating at the present time.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] He cited personal reasons and government reasons to sort of withdraw from the commission. If we needed him later on he said that he would be willing to participate, but that at the present time he thought that it would be advisable not to participate directly. He is therefore rather in the background of the commission.

[Question] Do the guerrillas want to leave the country?

[Answer] Sorry, I cannot say. [end recording]

#### Government Reply Arrives

PA222339 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 2231 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Following is a report by Alfonso Anariba Calix, of Radio San Pedro, from San Pedro Sula. [Begin telephone relay] We are transmitting from a point approximately 200 meters from the Cortes Department Chamber of Commerce and Industries building.

The mediating commission has arrived at the Chamber of Commerce building, headed by Apostolic Nuncio Msgr. Andrea Cordero Lanza. It arrived at approximately 1500 hours, where a group of armed men, members of the guerrilla command [passage indistinct] between the Government of Honduras and the guerrilla command. At this moment, the commission is inside the Chamber of Commerce building. According to information obtained by this station's news department, it is expected that in the next few hours the commission will announce some positive results on the negotiations.

In the morning, Monsignor Cordero Lanza came here, but he said his visit was not to negotiate but due to other matters; therefore, he did not make any statements to the newsmen covering the events near the building.

The two members of the commission are already inside the Chamber of Commerce building, negotiating with the representatives of the Cinchoneros command. It has been learned the present meeting is of vital importance as the mediating commission, members are reportedly bringing an answer from the central government to the demands of the guerrilla command.

It was learned that during the meeting last night between the commission and the guerrilla command, the latter submitted its reply to the government position. Since then, the negotiating commission has spent its time learning of the government position, which it is reporting during the present meeting.

That is why it is expected that important developments may be revealed in the next few hours here at the Cortes Department Chamber of Commerce. We repeat, at this moment, the mediating commission is meeting with the Cinchoneros at the Cortes Department Chamber of Commerce Building. [end relay]

#### PAPER NOTES ADVANCE ARRIVAL OF U.S. TV CAMERAMEN

PA230507 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Sep 82 p 20

[Text] San Pedro Sula -- Local circles are wondering about the fact that cameramen of one of the big U.S. television networks made their appearance in this city 2 days before the occupation of the Cortes Chamber of Commerce and Industries.

It is a known fact that these organizations only mobilize their personnel in cases that truly merit world attention, or which may serve specific interests. That raises the question: Did these U.S. newsmen know what was about to happen in Honduras? It is hard to think it was merely a coincidence, knowing that in our country there was never another such event to stir the attention of the North Americans, of newsmen eager for violent stories who due to the current situation affecting Central America have turned their attention to this area.

The possibility that the members of the U.S. television network may have had advance information on the events has caused considerable anxiety among the residents of San Pedro Sula and seems to confirm the fact that there is a publicity campaign from abroad against Honduras. The information on the advance arrival of the television cameramen was unofficially supplied to us by reliable sources.

#### NICARAGUAN PILOT, FAMILY REQUEST ASYLUM

PA221522 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1252 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Yesterday at noon, a crop-dusting pilot and his family arrived in Choluteca, in southern Honduras, aboard a Nicaraguan government aircraft. The family requested asylum in Honduras. "We have come to Honduras because we could not continue under the pressure, rationing and distrust, and because we have heard over the radio that this is a free and democratic country," the pilot said.

Danny Reyes Hernandez, his wife Yadira, their children Danny Alfredo and Leslie Maria, as well as the pilot's brother Alfredo and his wife Rosario, came to Honduras in a two-seater single engine aircraft.

The aircraft, a yellow Troncs-Aero Commander registered as YN-BLP, has only a two-person capacity but Reyes Hernandez said that he risked transporting six passengers, since he "was determined to succeed or die in the endeavor." Reyes Hernandez and his family are staying at the Honduran Army 11th Infantry Battalion headquarters and were introduced to the press by Col Danilo Ferrera Suazo, the unit's commander.

#### NICARAGUA

##### PROTEST NOTE SENT TO HONDURAS ON BORDER ATTACK

PA222155 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 21 September: read by Foreign Ministry spokesman -- recorded]

[Text] The Foreign Affairs Ministry reports that today a counterrevolutionary military group composed of approximately 100 armed men, carrying FAL, Galil and Garand rifles; 50-caliber machineguns; and M-79 grenade launchers, entered Nicaraguan territory through the (Ayarumo) area, 15 km west of San Pedro de Potrero Grande, Somotillo, in Chinandega Department with the intention of attacking Nicaraguan border towns and villages.

Troops of the Sandinist People's Army guarding that area of the nation's territory repelled the invasion, and the counterrevolutionaries returned to Honduras, where they had come from. Moreover, Nicaraguan peasants have charged that on 8 September at approximately 1115, Honduran Army troops fired at them from Honduran territory while they were picking [word indistinct] in the Rincon area, 1 km southwest of Santo Tomas de Nance in Chinandega Department.

In view of these acts of aggression, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has addressed a protest note to the Honduran Government stressing that these actions threaten to lead us into a disaster of unforeseeable (?consequences), and it has reiterated the need to hold a dialogue at the highest level in order to find a peaceful solution to our countries' problems.

##### CARRION CHARGES HONDURAS 'ENDANGERING PEACE'

PA230236 Paris AFP in Spanish 2329 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Managua, 22 Sep (AFP) -- The Sandinist army caused an undetermined number of casualties to a group of 100 heavily armed men who invaded Nicaraguan territory in the northwestern part of the country near the Honduran border, it has been reported here.

Deputy Interior Minister Commander Luis Carrion said that the invaders sought to attack border posts, and that they sustained several dead and wounded in the attack, although he did not indicate how many.

Nicaraguan Army troops detected the invaders yesterday in the jurisdiction of Somotillo, Department of Chinandega, he explained.

Carrion said that on being repelled, the insurgents fled toward Honduran territory, from where they had come, and he added that this act demonstrates "once more" that the Government of Honduras, "rather than contributing to easing the tensions between the two countries, continues heightening them, endangering peace in the Central American region."

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry indicated in a communique that Honduran Army troops recently opened fire from Honduran territory against farm workers in the same zone of Chinandega, although it did not indicate if anyone had been killed. As a result of the two actions, the Nicaraguan Government sent a protest note last night to Honduras.

Commander Carrion said that a counterrevolutionary band that last month dynamited 30 trucks and tractors in northern Zelaya, a sector of the Atlantic coast, is still at large. He added that despite tenacious pursuit by the army, the rugged and mountainous terrain permitted the counterrevolutionaries to find a refuge and hideout.

Meanwhile, it was learned that a crop-dusting aircraft and a fishing boat were seized yesterday by civilians who fled the country. The pilot who took the aircraft and fled to Honduras was identified as Denis Reyes.

The boat was apparently taken to some Colombian island in the Atlantic. Foreign Ministry sources indicated that Nicaragua (will demand) the return of the aircraft and boat.

#### COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES COMMANDEER SHRIMP BOAT

PA230142 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The (Pescasa 1727) fishing boat was commandeered yesterday at dawn by a group of 10 counterrevolutionaries while fishing near (Laguna de Perla), off Zelaya Department.

According to a report from correspondent (Monterrey) in Bluefields, the head of the group was identified as (Elias Brown). (Brown) forced the boat's crew to abandon it and leave it adrift. The four crewmen arrived later in a canoe at Corn Island, where they told the authorities and (Pescasa's) manager about their odyssey. The crew told the authorities that the boat is in San Andres [country not specified] with its catch of 2,000 pounds of shrimp waiting for the Nicaraguan authorities to claim it through the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

#### CORDOVA RIVAS SAYS THREATS COULD DELAY ELECTIONS

PA221300 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1113 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Managua, 22 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, told LATIN-REUTER last night that the promise to call democratic elections in 1985 still stands but that the threat of an invasion could delay them indefinitely. Cordova Rivas said that the election process should begin in 1984 but the threat of an armed conflict could endanger the plan.

Cordova Rivas said that there are political parties in Nicaragua and that they could be separated into two groups: those who are on the left -- the FSLN, the Socialist Party and the Independent Liberal Party -- and those on the right -- the Social Democrats and the Conservative Party. Cordova Rivas rejected U.S. Government charges that Nicaragua is extending the leftist revolution to the rest of Central America. He said: "They (the United States) believe that revolutions can be extended from one country to another. They don't realize that revolutions emerge from injustice."

#### D'ESCOTO LEAVES FOR UN MEETING IN NEW YORK

PA222309 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto today left for New York to join in the sessions of the UN General Assembly. The foreign minister will participate in the election of the UN Security Council, and there is a possibility Nicaragua may become a permanent member of the Council. [as heard]

STATION NOTES U.S. DIPLOMATIC SETBACK AT UN

FL221300 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The election of Cuba to chair the fourth commission of the UN General Assembly dealing with decolonization affairs was one more tough diplomatic setback for the U.S. Government. Cuban Ambassador to the United Nations Raul Roa Kouri was appointed by acclamation to chair the commission despite all the maneuvers of the U.S. delegation to find a country opposed to the Cuban candidacy, an effort at which it failed.

AMBASSADOR EXPLAINS PUERTO RICAN ISSUE AT UN

FL221820 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Latin American UN members heard statements by Cuban and Puerto Rican representatives regarding the need to register the Puerto Rican issue as a separate topic in the agenda of the UN General Assembly.

Cuba's ambassador to the United Nations, Raul Roa Kouri, explained to the group the reasons why Cuba had requested the inclusion of the topic and reiterated the need to understand the Puerto Rican issue as that of a country that wants to remain associated with Latin American countries because of its traditions and culture.

CDR MEETING DISCUSSES PAST WORK, NEW PROGRAM

FL221919 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1816 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] The meeting of the National Directorate of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, CDR, began in Havana today to analyze the work of the first 6 months of the year and the program for 1983. The meeting, presided over by Armando Acosta Cordero, national coordinator of the CDR and alternate member of the Politburo, also debated during the morning revolutionary vigilance and the programming of activities of the members of the CDR's National Directorate.

At the proposal of Maria Teresa Malvarca, vice national coordinator of the CDR, the meeting declared 1 minute of silence in honor of three National Directorate comrades who died recently.

The meeting will be closed tonight with the awarding of the 28 September decoration to the members of the National Directorate, who have earned the highest distinction awarded by the organization.

DEBT NEGOTIATIONS STUDIED AT WORK CENTERS

FL222049 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2004 GMT 22 Sep 82

[Text] Workers in Pinar del Rio Province began expressing their support of the revolution this morning in the face of the present difficult economic situation. Work and study centers are analyzing an editorial carried in the provincial press detailing negotiations on the external debt of Cuba and other underdeveloped countries with banks of capitalist nations. The editorial refers to the coming tobacco harvest, the province's main economic product, and states that the work must be done with a high level of economic awareness in order to make a substantial contribution to the nation's economy.

The editorial also points out that activities involving production must be stepped up in regards to exportable items in the areas of mining, citrus fruit, vegetables, canned foods, seafood and others.

CHILERENEGOTIATION OF FOREIGN DEBT PRINCIPAL SOUGHT

PY221322 Paris AFP in Spanish 1817 GMT 17 Sep 82

[Text] Santiago, 17 Sep (AFP) -- Chile will try to renegotiate the payment of the principal of its foreign debt for the current year, the Central Bank announced today. The country, however, will have no problems in paying the annual interest on its \$15-billion foreign debt, the official institution asserted. According to official estimates, the country will have to disburse \$1.7 billion for payment of interest. New credits will provide \$1 billion and \$700 million will come from surplus in the 1982 trade balance.

To meet the payment of \$1.8 billion of the foreign debt principal due this year, Chile relies on the possibility of renegotiation with the international banks in the belief that the financial circles will differentiate Chile's true situation, which is promising, from the picture in the rest of Latin America, which is less favorable, Central Bank spokesmen said. Despite this situation, the government estimates that no extreme measures will be necessary in the near future, discarding the possibility that a moratorium may be requested for the private sector's commitments with the international financial system, it was noted.

Chile's foreign debt, which is the third largest in the world (\$1,500 per capita), was almost entirely contracted by the private sector in recent years. This was in line with the free market, nonstatist policy adopted by the Pinochet government. The foreign credit flow began to gain volume in 1976 until it reached record levels in 1981, but declined by 55 percent in 1982 due to the economic recession.

With Chilean exports dropping both in quantity and value -- \$600 million less than expected -- Chile has already lost one-third of its foreign reserves this year, which stand at \$2,812,000,000 in September. According to the Central Bank president, those reserves should be further reduced by \$500 million, only a moderate reduction dependent upon the expected economic recovery in the remainder of the year. This outlay will be necessary to service foreign credits and to pay for imports.

ECUADORLABOR LEADERS CLAIM GENERAL STRIKE SUCCESSFUL

PA230710 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0236 GMT 23 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Quito, 22 Sep (EFE) -- The first day of the general strike in Ecuador has concluded. The provisional toll is 30 arrests, street incidents and the paralysis of public transport in Quito. The leaders of the strike, called by the Single Workers Front (FUT), have said that so far the 48-hour strike has been a "success." The FUT has approximately 300,000 members in three labor unions. It is demanding that the government and parliament increase the minimum salary from \$120 to \$210 and provide compensation for cost of living increases and various social benefits.

In Quito, the tone of the strike was set by clashes between workers and security forces around the most important industrial centers. In the rest of the country, the situation was similar. The strike has not affected basic services such as water and electricity, just as the labor leaders had planned.

Some labor leaders were arrested during the day but have already been released, according to an announcement made during a press conference by Government Minister Galo Garcia. The minister said that the government wants to avoid more serious incidents during the second day of the strike. Labor Minister Vladimiro Alvarez did not give much importance to the statements made by labor leaders, asserting that only 10 percent of the workers support the strike.